

Nontechnical soil descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit or group of map units. These descriptions are written in terminology that nontechnical users of soil survey information can understand.

Nontechnical soil descriptions are a powerful tool for creating reports. These high quality, easy to read reports can be generated by conservation planners and others for distribution to land users. Soil map unit descriptions and the map unit interpretation database are the basis for these descriptions.

Map Symbol	Description
BDE	<p>BELLWOOD SILT LOAM, 5 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is not suited for crop production due to the steep slopes. The potential for pastureland is poor. A limited number of pasture plants are adapted. Most crops respond somewhat poorly to fertilizers. Lime is generally needed. This soil is very erodible.</p> <p>This is a somewhat poorly drained, strongly sloping soil on uplands. It is clayey throughout , or it has a thin loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is rapid. Water and air move very slowly through this soil. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 4 feet below the surface. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. The subsoil has a very high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>These are wet to slightly wet clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suited for southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
BEE	<p>BETIS LOAMY FINE SAND, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland; the erosion hazard is too severe. The potential for pastureland is poor. The steep slopes, low fertility, limited choice of plants, and droughtiness are unfavorable features for this use. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This somewhat excessively drained, strongly sloping to steep, sandy soil is on uplands. It has a very low available water capacity and very low natural fertility. Runoff is slow. Water moves rapidly through the soil.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. These soils are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80; shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
BPE	<p>BOYKIN LOAMY FINE SAND, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, small grain, millet, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum,</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation measures to reduce erosion are needed when this soil is used for cultivated crops. Most crops respond well to lime and to complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This is a well drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep soil on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. The soil has low fertility and a low or moderate available water capacity. Permeability is rapid in the upper part of the soil and moderate in the lower part. Surface runoff is medium.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p>
BRE	<p>BRILEY LOAMY FINE SAND, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland; the erosion hazard is too severe. The potential for pastureland is poor. The steep slopes, low fertility, limited choice of plants, and droughtiness are unfavorable features for this use. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This is a well drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep soil on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. The soil has low fertility and a low or moderate available water capacity. Permeability is rapid in the upper part of the soil and moderate in the lower part. Surface runoff is medium.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p>
BXA	<p>BUXIN-MORELAND CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, millet, grain sorghum, ryegrass, soybeans, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Conservation tillage or terraces with contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and complete fertilizer.</p> <p>These soils are level and are on flood plains. They are subject to frequent flooding. The Buxin soil is poorly drained and is in level and depressional areas. The Moreland soil is somewhat poorly drained and is on low ridges. Both soils are clayey throughout. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential in the subsoil is high or very high. Natural fertility is high. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.</p> <p>Soils in this group are wet, frequently flooded clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are severe due primarily to excess water. These soils are best suited for bottomland hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods and more seedlings than the recommended rate should be planted to ensure a stand. Site index for green ash is 70, cottonwood 90, oaks and sweetgum is 80.</p>
BaB	<p>BEAUREGARD SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops are millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The main pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Contour farming or conservation tillage is needed to control runoff and help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on broad areas on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly through the subsoil. The soil is wet for long periods because of slow runoff and a seasonal high water table.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
BdC	<p>BELLWOOD SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This is a somewhat poorly drained, gently sloping soil on uplands. It is clayey throughout, or it has a thin loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is medium. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 4 feet below the surface. Shrink-swell potential is very high. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility.</p> <p>These are wet to slightly wet clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suited for southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
BeC	<p>BETIS LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Crops such as watermelons and peanuts are well suited. Suitable pasture plants include bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is fairly easy to keep in good tilth. It is easy to work when moist but traction is poor when dry. Proper management of crop residue will help to reduce erosion. Conservation tillage or contour farming is needed when this soil is cropped. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.</p> <p>This somewhat excessively drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping, sandy soil is on uplands. It has a very low available water capacity and very low natural fertility. Runoff is slow. Water moves rapidly through the soil.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. These soils are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80; shortleaf pine is 70.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
B1C	<p>BIENVILLE LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Droughtiness is a problem. The suitable crop is watermelons. Corn and soybeans can be grown but yield will be low. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Proper management of residue, contour farming, and conservation tillage are needed to control runoff and to reduce erosion. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping or gently sloping, somewhat excessively drained soil is on low stream terraces. It is sandy throughout. Permeability is moderately rapid. The available water capacity is low or very low. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p>
BoC	<p>BOWIE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and pastureland is good. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The main crops are corn, millet, grain sorghum, and truck crops. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Crops may suffer from lack of moisture during dry periods. Crop residue on the surface will help reduce erosion. Most crops and pasture plants respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout and has plinthite in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
BoD	<p>BOWIE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, small grain, millet, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation measures to reduce erosion are needed when this soil is used for cultivated crops. Most crops respond well to lime and to complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is moderately slow. Surface runoff is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
BpC	<p>BOYKIN LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Droughtiness is a problem. The suitable crop is watermelons. Corn and soybeans can be grown but yield will be low. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Proper management of residue, contour farming, and conservation tillage are needed to control runoff and to reduce erosion. Response to fertilizer is fair. Lime is generally needed.</p> <p>This well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow. Water and air move rapidly through the sandy surface and subsurface layers, and they move at a moderate rate through the loamy subsoil. The available water capacity is low.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
BrC	<p>BRILEY LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow. Water and air move rapidly through the sandy surface and subsurface layers, and they move at a moderate rate through the loamy subsoil. The available water capacity is low.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p>
ChC	<p>CAHABA FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops include small grains, ryegrass, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Crop residue on the surface will help maintain organic matter content, reduce crusting, and reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizers.</p> <p>This well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on low stream terraces. It is loamy throughout, or it has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the subsoil. The soil dries quickly after rains. Plants are damaged by a lack of moisture during dry periods in summer and fall.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
DRE	<p>DARLEY GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on uplands. The surface layer is gravelly and the subsoil is clayey. Fractured layers of ironstone are in the subsoil. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is moderately slow. Surface runoff is rapid. Ironstone fragments and layer reduce the available water capacity. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and gravelly with a subsoil of clayey materials and ironstone ledges. They have a moderately high potential for productivity. Seedling mortality is moderate. These soils are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly pine is 85, shortleaf is 75.</p>
DaC	<p>DARDEN LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is poor. Suitable crops are soybeans and truck crops. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and ryegrass. Proper crop residue management will help maintain organic content. Most crops other than legumes respond fair to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This somewhat excessively drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping, sandy soil is on uplands. It has a very low available water capacity and very low natural fertility. Runoff is slow. Water moves rapidly through the soil.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with moderately high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. These soils are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80; shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
DrC	<p>DARLEY GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat,</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This gently sloping, well drained soil is on upland ridgetops. It has a gravelly surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Fractured layers of ironstone are in the subsoil. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is moderately slow. Surface runoff is medium. Ironstone fragments and layers reduce the available water capacity. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and gravelly with a subsoil of clayey materials and ironstone ledges. They have a moderately high potential for productivity. Seedling mortality is moderate. These soils are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly pine is 85, shortleaf is 75.</p>
DuC	<p>DUBACH FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, millet, grain sorghum, ryegrass, soybeans, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Conservation tillage or terraces with contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained soil is on terraces. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate through the upper part of the subsoil and moderately slow through the lower part. The soil has a seasonal high water table.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
ECE	<p>EASTWOOD FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, moderately sloping to strongly sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is rapid. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moserately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
ECF	<p>EASTWOOD FINE SANDY LOAM, 12 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This moderately steep and steep, moderately well drained soil is on side slopes on uplands. The soil has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is low. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
Ecc	<p>EASTWOOD FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>This moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on ridgetops on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
FOE	<p>FORBING SILT LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, moderately sloping to strongly sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is rapid. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
FoC	<p>FORBING SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium, and water moves very slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
GYA	<p>GUYTON SILT LOAM</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is fair. Wetness is the main limitation. Suitable crops are soybeans, corn, truck crops and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are small grains, ryegrass, common bermudagrass, bahiagrass, vetch and tall fescue. Drainage is needed when this soil is cultivated. Drop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This soil is level and poorly drained. It is subject to rare flooding. The soil is on broad flats and in slightly depressional areas on terraces. Typically, the soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. Water runs off the surface at a slow rate and stands in low places for short to long periods after rains. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low or moderate.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
GYO	<p>GUYTON-OUACHITA SILT LOAMS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED</p> <p>The potential for cropland is very poor. Flooding is too severe for most crops. The potential for</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>pastureland is poor. Flooding restricts choice of plants. Common bermudagrass and bahiagrass can be grown but grazing time has to be restricted during flood periods.</p> <p>These soils are level or nearly level. They are on flood plains of major streams. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. They are loamy throughout. The Guyton soil is poorly drained. It is in level and depressional areas. The Ouachita soil is well drained. It is on low ridges. During winter and spring, a seasonal high water table rises to near the surface in the Guyton soil.</p> <p>This group consists of wet, occasionally to frequently flooded loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are severe and seedling mortality is moderate to severe. This is due primarily to excess water. These soils are well suited for either southern pine or hardwood. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. Plant more seedlings than the recommended rate on these soils to ensure a stand. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, cottonwood 90-100, green ash, water oak and sweetgum 90.</p>
GrB	<p>GURDON SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. Proper row direction is needed to help control erosion. Crop residue management will also help reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This very gently sloping or gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on terraces. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the wet season.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
KoC	<p>KOLIN SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces. It is loamy in the upper part of the subsoil and clayey in the lower part. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is slow to medium. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the clayey part of the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is perched on the clayey subsoil for long periods in winter and spring. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are slightly wet, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations are moderate due primarily to excess water. Soils in this group are best suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, oaks and sweetgum is 80.</p>
MAE	<p>MAHAN FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This well drained, moderately sloping to strongly sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy or gravelly surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
MND	<p>MCLAURIN LOAMY FINE SAND, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It is well drained and has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate. The soil is somewhat droughty to plants.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
MaC	<p>MAHAN FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
MgB	<p>MALBIS FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and pastureland is good. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The main crops are corn, millet, grain sorghum, and truck crops. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Crops may suffer from lack of moisture during dry periods. Crop residue on the surface will help reduce erosion. Most crops and pasture plants respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout and has plinthite in the lower part of the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
MgD	<p>MALBIS FINE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is moderately slow. Surface runoff is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
MnB	<p>MCLAURIN LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and pastureland is good. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass and ryegrass. The main crops are corn, millet, grain sorghum, and truck crops. This soil is easy to keep in good tilth. Crops may suffer from lack of moisture during dry periods. Crop residue on the surface will help reduce erosion. Most crops and pasture plants respond to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on ridgetops on uplands. It is well drained and has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderate. Surface runoff is slow. The soil is somewhat droughty to plants.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
MtB	<p>METCALF SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pastureland is excellent. Suitable crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, and grain sorghum. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass tall fescue, and white clover. Traffic pans develop easily, but can be broken by chiseling or deep plowing. A drainage system is generally needed to remove excess surface water. Crop residue management will reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to nitrogen fertilizers. Lime and other fertilizers generally are not needed.</p> <p>This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad ridgetops on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer. The subsoil is loamy in the upper part and clayey in the lower part. Natural fertility is low. The soil has a seasonal high water table. It has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Permeability is very slow. Surface runoff is medium.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.
NAE	<p>NATCHITOCHE FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops include small grains, ryegrass, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrass, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. The short irregular slopes on this soil restricts the use of some farm equipment. Crop residue on the surface will help maintain organic matter content, reduce crusting, and reduce soil erosion. Most crops respond well to fertilizers.</p> <p>This soil is strongly sloping and well drained. It is on side slopes on uplands. The soil has a thin loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Greenish sand-sized grains of glauconite and accumulations of calcium carbonate are common in the subsoil and substratum. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>These are wet to slightly wet clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suited for southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
NaC	<p>NATCHITOCHE FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland and pasture is good. Erosion is the main hazard when this soil is cultivated. The suitable crops are corn and soybeans. The suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. Crop residue use and conservation tillage or terracing and contour farming are needed to reduce erosion. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This soil is gently sloping and well drained. It is on broad ridgetops on uplands. The soil has a thin loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Greenish sand-sized grains of glauconite and accumulations of calcium carbonate are common in the subsoil and substratum. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is very slow. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential.</p> <p>These are wet to slightly wet clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suited for southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
OkC	<p>OKTIBBEHA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. Suitable crops include corn, small grain, millet, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. Pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation measures to reduce erosion are needed when this soil is used for cultivated crops. Most crops respond well to lime and to complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on ridgetops on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid in the upper part and neutral or alkaline in the lower part. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is very slow. Surface runoff is medium. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.</p> <p>These are wet to slightly wet clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Moderate equipment limitations and seedling mortality. These soils are suited for southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
RuC	<p>RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>

Map Symbol	Description
RuD	<p>RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suitable crops included millet, small grains, ryegrass, soybeans, grain sorghum, and truck crops. The pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Crop residues on the surface will help reduce soil erosion, and reduce crusting. Most crops respond well to lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, gently sloping to moderately sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of air and water through the soil is moderate. Plant roots penetrate the soil easily. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
SCE	<p>SACUL FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is not suited for crop production due to the steep slopes. The potential for pastureland is poor. A limited number of pasture plants are adapted. Most crops respond somewhat poorly to fertilizers. Lime is generally needed. This soil is very erodible.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, moderately sloping to strongly sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is rapid. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
SLE	<p>SAILES FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This is a well drained, strongly sloping to moderately steep soil on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. The soil has low fertility and a low or moderate available water capacity. Permeability is rapid in the upper part of the soil and moderate in the lower part. Surface runoff is medium.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
SVF	<p>SMITHDALE FINE SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is unsuited for cropland. The potential for pastureland is fair. Erosion is a hazard during pasture establishment. The main pasture plants are common bermudagrass, improved bermudagrass, bahiagrass, ryegrass, and crimson clover. A complete fertilizer and lime are needed.</p> <p>This well drained, strongly sloping or moderately steep soil is on side slopes on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of water and air through the soil is moderate. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
ScC	<p>SACUL FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This soil is poorly suited to cropland and moderately well suited to pasture. It is limited mainly by poor tilth, low fertility, and a severe erosion hazard. Suitable pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Residue left on or near the surface helps to conserve moisture, maintain tilth, control erosion. Lime and fertilizer are generally needed.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, gently sloping soil is on ridgetops on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>a clayey subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are well drained to slightly wet, clayey soils with a moderately high potential for productivity. Slight to moderate erosion hazard and moderate equipment limitations due to clay subsoil. These soils are best suited for southern pine. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 80, shortleaf pine is 70.</p>
SLC	<p>SAILES LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This well drained, gently sloping soil is on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow. Water and air move rapidly through the sandy surface and subsurface layers, and they move at a moderate rate through the loamy subsoil. The available water capacity is low.</p> <p>These are well drained, loamy soils with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pines is 90 and shortleaf pine is 80.</p>
SnC	<p>SAWYER VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>The potential for cropland is fair and the potential for pastureland is good. The suited crops are wheat, and corn. The main pasture plants are bermudagrasses, bahiagrass, and crimson clover. Conservation tillage is needed to reduce erosion when this soil is used for cropland. Crop residue on the surface will reduce erosion, help maintain organic matter content, and reduce crusting. Most crops will need lime and a complete fertilizer.</p> <p>This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or</p>

Map Symbol	Description
	<p>gently sloping soil is on terraces. It is loamy in the upper part of the subsoil and clayey in the lower part. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is slow to medium. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the clayey part of the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is perched on the clayey subsoil for long periods in winter and spring. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.</p> <p>These are slightly to moderately wet, acid, loamy and clayey soils. The potential for productivity is high. Equipment limitations are moderate due to excess water. Silvicultural operations should be restricted to dry weather periods. These soils are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
StC	<p>SHATTA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This gently sloping or moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. The fragipan restricts root penetration and the movement of air and water. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and loamy with a high potential for productivity. There are no serious management problems. They are well suited for either southern pines or hardwood. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, oaks and sweetgum 90.</p>
TrC	<p>TREP LOAMY FINE SAND, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES</p> <p>This gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on ridgetops on uplands. It has thick sandy surface and subsurface layers and a loamy and clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is rapid in the sandy upper part of the soil, moderate in the middle part, and moderately slow in the lower part. The available water capacity is low or moderate. The soil has a seasonal high water table perched on the subsoil during the wet season.</p> <p>Soils in this group are well drained and sandy with a high potential for productivity. Equipment limitations and seedling mortality are moderate. They are best suited for southern pines. Site index for loblolly and slash pine is 90, shortleaf 80.</p>